FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852. [NO. 1831.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] annum, if paid in advance; [illegible] during the year of subscription, or $4 00 after the year has [illegible]

[illegible] Semi-Weekly OBSERVER [illegible] in advance; $4 50 if paid [illegible] of subscription; or $5 00 [illegible] expired.

[illegible] inserted for sixty cents [illegible] first, and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. Advertisers [illegible] to state the number of [illegible] they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] letters must be post paid.

POETRY.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

[illegible]

[illegible] Rhyme!—What! Scott [illegible] but there is no rhyme for [illegible]

[illegible] gentleman near the Telegraph [illegible] evening, on the reception [illegible] Mr. Graham's nomination. [illegible] letter. Read:

[illegible] you cannot stay 'em,
[illegible] Hurrah for Graham!

[illegible] Our leaders, Scott and Graham
[illegible] let the world obey 'em!

[illegible] crowds array 'em,
[illegible] and all the vales,
[illegible] quite aweary, fails:
[illegible] Scott and Graham!"
Wash. Telegraph.

[illegible] Washington states that [illegible] President Fillmore [illegible] the nomination for the [illegible] and that the President [illegible] thought it his duty to accept.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practicing law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May 1808, was appointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliot applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams.—She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as in every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or were unable to cross to their aid, and that succor was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular attention.

At that time Great Britain denied the right of expatriation: in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country; contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and became a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene:

"Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accent of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The object was to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus set apart when Scott reached the deck.—The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was repeatedly commanded to go below, and high altercations ensued. He addressed the party selected, and explained to them fully the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection, assuring them that the United States would not fail to avenge their gallant and faithful soldiers; and, finally, pledged himself in the most solemn manner that retaliation, and, if necessary, a refusal to give quarter in battle, should follow the execution of any one of the party. In the midst of this animated harangue, he was frequently interrupted by the British officers, but, though unarmed, could not be silenced."

The Irishmen thus selected were sent to England. As soon as Scott was exchanged, he proceeded to Washington, and reported the whole affair to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon his efforts, was, not only to save the lives of the twenty-three Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first man to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hoophole Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only *twenty-seven* years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,500 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,100 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeill's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleventh instantly to give the lie to that slander!—Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy. The British had been beaten with their own favorite weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-renowned veterans.

Gen. Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara as it is frequently called,) was fought on the 25th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest fought battle of the war.

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his *uniform gallantry and good conduct* in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrific scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the commission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States—the Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the lands of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote in reply to Scott's official report as follows:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceeding, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility. South Carolina nullification then threatened to embroil the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of a civil war. The full history of his valuable services on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th January, 1836, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command of the Florida war. There he did all that the greatest military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. The court after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unsustained; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of the campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline within the American territory. The whole population of Northern New York seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national honor. The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and humanity.

In 1839 arose the Northwestern Boundary difficulty. The *disputed territory* was about to become the battleground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was again deputed by the government to calm the rising storm. His able services on that occasion showed him to be possessed of the highest talents as a statesman and diplomatist. A war considered inevitable was prevented—the honor of the country preserved—and Scott returned with fresh laurels upon his brow; and "the hero of Lundy's Lane" was hailed on all sides as the "*Great Pacificator.*"

The services of General Scott in the Mexican war are of so recent date, and so fresh in the recollections of the American people and the whole civilized world, that it is useless to do more than make a passing allusion.

On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan D'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chepultepec, were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed, again and again, thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico!

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South; and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

To the Whigs of North Carolina:

After consultation, the Whig Executive Committee, appointed by the last Whig Convention of the State, have decided to recommend to their friends the selection of one Electoral Candidate for the State at large, and one from each Congressional District. This mode has been adopted by our political opponents, and will avoid the difficulty which exists under the recent apportionment of Representatives, &c.—Prompt action, in holding Conventions, in the Congressional Districts, is advisable, and it is very necessary that some plan should be adopted to select the Candidate for Elector in behalf of the State at large.

ANDREW JOYNER, Ch'm'n.
R. B. GILLIAM,
D. A. BARNES,
DANIEL S. HILL,
JOS. W. EVANS,
ED. J. HALE,
JNO. H. HAUGHTON,
HENRY W. MILLER,
HENRY K. NASH.

June 26, 1852.

MORE OATS.—Thos. Garrett, Esq., of Richmond county, has sent us some stalks of oats which measure 6 feet 6 inches in height. And a friend at Rockingham writes us that John Watkins Jr., brought some to that place which measured 6 feet 8 and 6 feet 9 inches.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Fayetteville, it will be seen, has declared a dividend of Four per cent. for the last six months.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1852.

DEATH OF MR. CLAY!

A Great Man has fallen! HENRY CLAY is dead! He who, for nearly fifty years, has served his Country with all a Patriot's devotion, has ended his earthly labors, and gone to his reward! Clad in the Christian's armor, he fearlessly met the last enemy. Calmly he sunk into that sleep which knows no waking on Earth!

He ceased to breathe at half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, as we learned by a Telegraphic despatch from the Hon. Alfred Dockery, received a few minutes after. The despatch also informed us that the last moments of the deceased were marked by unusual composure, and that the Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Episcopal Church, (who had some weeks since administered the Communion to him,) was by his bed side.

When such a man dies, it is fit that the people should mourn. To them, and to their interests, as he understood them, he devoted his Life. Forty-nine years ago he entered the Legislature of Kentucky, forty-six years ago, he made his appearance in that great theatre of his fame, the Senate of the United States. Forty-one years ago, when only thirty-four years of age, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, that second position, in power, and influence, and honor, to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Thirty-nine years ago, he assisted to negotiate an honorable Peace with Great Britain, closing a war in which he and Calhoun, and Lowndes, and Cheves, had supported the honor and interests of their country, with a zeal, and ability, and success, which secured for them a world-wide renown. Twenty-seven years ago, he was Secretary of State. His whole life, for nearly half a century, has been spent in the public service, and he has died in the harness.

Whatever opinion men of adverse politics may at any time have entertained of the political principles and policy of HENRY CLAY, none can doubt the sincerity with which *he* entertained and advocated them as essential to the welfare of his country; none can fail to admire the bold frankness with which he always avowed them; none ever suspected him of duplicity; and he lived long enough to see even his enemies abandon the only charge of selfishness ever preferred against him. His openness bound to him troops of the warmest friends that ever man had. The same quality contributed to array against him the bitterest opponents. He never concealed his sentiments. Even whilst Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position which all other men have regarded as absolving them from any obligation to speak in the House, no great measure ever passed without his coming down to the floor and opening his heart to the world's gaze. It was the confidence inspired by these noble qualities that enabled him, in times of great peril to the Union, to secure the co-operation of both friends and opponents, and by honorable Compromises to arrest the downfall of our institutions.

Springing from an obscure position in life, with few advantages, he was indebted to his own genius for the attainment of eminence. Few men ever possessed so great a power over the popular feeling, or among the Statesmen of any land, as he. His noble qualities, of eloquence, of frankness, of magnanimity, of true Patriotism, ever enforced the utterings of his great Mind; so that men of all parties hung upon his accents with delight.

When such a mortal puts off mortality, and disappears forever from the World's view, well may that world pause in its mid-day labors, to shed a tear over its loss, and to invoke the God who rules the destinies of nations to raise up in his stead, Statesmen as able, Senators as eloquent, and men as honest, as he.

The citizens of Fayetteville, without respect to party ties, uniting with their countrymen every where in such feelings of respect for the memory of the mighty dead, assembled in Town Meeting, on the call of J. E. Bryan, Esq., Magistrate of Police, soon after the receipt of the news, when the following proceedings took place:

At a town meeting, called by Josiah E. Bryan, Esq., Magistrate of Police, June 29, 1852.

On motion of Major D. G. McRae, J. E. Bryan, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and James Banks, Secretary.

The Chairman announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of Henry Clay, who had died this morning at Washington City.

Whereupon, on motion of Arch'd A. T. Smith, a committee of six were appointed to prepare Resolutions for the action of a meeting to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee: A. A. T. Smith, J. A. McRae, W. J. Anderson, S. W. Tillinghast, E. J. Hale, C. G. Wright.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Committee appointed at the Town Meeting yesterday, to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our citizens on the death of Henry Clay, respectfully report:

That in the death of Henry Clay, the United States of America are called to mourn the loss of a true Patriot and wise Statesman, whose love of country was boundless as the continent for whose national glory the vigor of his youth was spent, and to whose greatness and perpetuity he devoted the ripe experience and wisdom of a green old age.

Resolved, 1. That in his death our country has sustained a national calamity, and the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the habitable globe has lost a wise counsellor and an eloquent and well tried friend.

2. That in the death of the Sage of Ashland, we are admonished that but few Fathers of the Republic now survive to aid by their precept and example the generation into whose hands the destiny of our country has passed, but we are solaced by the reflection, that though they rest from their labors, yet their works live after them to animate and instruct.

3. That in a long life devoted to his country's service, he has commanded the admiration of friends and foes; and by his love of liberty, matchless eloquence, and true nobility of soul, he has added to the measure of his country's fame, and covered himself with a truly national reputation, enduring as time itself.

4. That the name of Henry Clay is dear to every American heart, and will be fondly cherished so long as the patriots of 1812 are held in reverence, and the Constitution and the Compromises, now and forever, one and inseparable.

5. That when the tomb shall have closed over him, it will cover the loftiest intellect and noblest heart this age has produced; and whilst we envy Kentucky his ashes, we feel proud that we are entitled to a portion of his world-wide fame.

6. That some gentleman be selected to deliver an Address on the life and character of Henry Clay, at such time and place as a committee to be appointed shall determine on.

7. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

A. A. T. SMITH, Ch'n.

On motion, the following committee was appointed:

B. W. Robinson, E. J. Hale, E. J. Lilly, J. A. McRae, J. E. Bryan.

J. E. BRYAN, Ch'n.

JAS. BANKS, Sec'y.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY OBSERVER.—A year has expired since we commenced the experiment of publishing a paper twice a week. We confess that we have been disappointed at the small number of subscribers who have encouraged the enterprize, particularly in this place. But we are consoled by the knowledge, that if it has few subscribers it has a vast number of readers, and we feel confident that many of those who begin by *borrowing*, will in process of time end by subscribing and paying for their own paper. (We hope they will not be too long in going through the transformation.)

We have not been at all compensated for our own additional labor; but the paper has more than paid actual cash expenses, is gradually increasing in circulation, and therefore will be continued, in the confidence of its eventual success. It is already a great convenience to the public, has contributed in some slight degree to wipe out the reproach against our State of having fewer papers, and those less frequently published, than any other State; and *we* think is of some advantage to this community, in which our lot has been cast.

We enter upon another year, therefore, with a fixed purpose and a confident hope.

The Whigs are holding Ratification meetings all over the country. That at New York was the largest meeting held there for years, and seems to have taken the Whigs themselves by surprise, as they had feared some lukewarmness and even hostility.

Great meetings have been held in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New Haven, Salem and Worcester, Mass., Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ken., Trenton, N. J., &c.

The meeting at Washington City, on Monday last, consisted of 6 to 8,000.

At Raleigh, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday evening last, at which the Hon. N. Boyden, Hon. J. H. Bryan, and Messrs. Ransom, G. W. Haywood and Gales spoke. Appropriate resolutions, offered by Mr. Gales, were adopted.

The Young men of Raleigh meet this evening to organize a Young Men's Scott and Graham Association.

General Saunders didn't go to Greenville. He didn't go to Washington. He didn't go to Pittsborough. And he didn't go to Graham. What's the matter? Like some great blusterer upon a Court yard, did he get some body to *hold him*, to prevent his doing mischief?

As the General vauntingly stated that he had written to Gov. Reid, requesting permission to meet Mr. Kerr, we really think that the public is entitled to see the correspondence.

The Gubernatorial candidates have, by mutual consent, made some changes in their appointments, as follows:—Instead of speaking at Huntsville, on Saturday, July 3rd, they will on that day speak at Mt. Airy; on Tuesday, the 6th, at Yadkin Court-House; and on Saturday, the 10th, at Wilkesborough.—*Salem People's Press.*

GOLD.—The Crescent City has brought $2,500,000 of gold dust from California.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, nothing of importance occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday last, the bill to grant lands to the States for purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, was passed, 96 to 86. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Caldwell, Clingman, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, Stanly, and Venable, voted for the bill; Messrs. Ashe and Daniel against it. If the bill should pass the Senate, North Carolina will get 1,500,000 acres of the public lands.

On Monday Mr. Olds read for information a preamble and resolutions preferring charges against the Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, relative to his alleged agency for the claim of Dr. Gardiner, which was allowed by the Mexican Commission. The resolutions propose a Committee of investigation.

The disappointed Whigs are gradually taking the true practical view of the subject. It is "Scott and Graham with Whig principles, or Pierce and King with Locofoco practices: The Hero of ten pitched battles; or the General created by court favour—and whose only feat was tumbling from his horse: the Great Pacificator, who twice saved his country from war, or the obscure politician of the Van Buren School nursing petty schemes of party aggrandizement; the disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, or the pupil of Martin Van Buren and Isaac Hill!"

Many Whigs were equally disappointed on the first nomination of Harrison in 1840 and Taylor in 1848. But Harrison and Taylor were elected, and so we trust will be Scott and Graham.

A GREAT LAND GIFT.—It will be seen that the House of Representatives has passed the bill to distribute a portion of the public lands among the States for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvements. Of the 96 who voted for it, 66 were Whigs and 30 Locos. Of the 86 who voted against it, only 2 were Whigs to 84 Locos.

This is a just measure to the old States, and will, we trust, kill off the Homestead bill, which was intended to rob the old States of their property, their citizens, and their political power. It is emphatically a Whig measure, as the Homestead bill is a Locofoco measure.

Bear in mind, that John Kerr is opposed to Equal Suffrage, and that one of the objects of this Convention movement is to defeat that Republican measure.

Carolina Republican.

BEAR IN MIND, that the above is false.

[*Observer.*

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The attributes of the elevated and enlightened statesman and patriot are in this gentleman united with every mental and moral quality that can adorn the true, modest, and dignified gentleman. He has long been in public life, the idol of his State, and the pride of his party. Through every changing scene of life he has passed unscathed, without stain and without reproach. In his present position, while the conflicting views, policies, and interests of others have been at times prolific of disputation, crimination, and hostility, no one of any party has ever regarded him as deserving censure or provoking the bark of envious raillery or vituperation.

The candidacy in which he is now placed, is not of his own seeking. The patriotic State of his nativity has asked it for him; and, with loud acclaim, the Whigs of the Union have responded approvingly to their request.

With Scott and Graham, our path lies to victory!—*Wash. Tel.*

"It was something more than twenty years ago—Gen. Pierce was somewhat younger than he is now." We find this sentence in an article in the newspapers giving the public an instance of the General's liberality and kind heartedness, as shown by his giving a little boy *a cent*. It shows two things—first, that the progress of time makes great men older, just as it does the humble. Secondly, that the cent bestowed now may come back twenty years hence, with compounded usury. For if that boy is alive—and the presumption of law is in favor thereof—he will dead-sure vote for his benefactor; that vote may carry a State; and the vote of that State may determine the election in favor of Pierce. Good illustration of the *centripetal* force of benevolence.

Alabama Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.

The accounts received from all parts of the interior of Louisiana, represent the growing crop of Cotton as presenting a far more favorable appearance than has been seen for many years, and an abundant yield is anticipated.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 29th instant, by the Rev. D. Johnson, Dr. K. A. BLACK to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of John Crow, Esq., merchant of this place.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Hector McAlister, Mr. JOHN K. MURCHISON, to Miss JANE E. WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Joel Williams, Esq., all of this county.

In Hillsborough, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. WILLIAM M. CARRIGAN of Alamance county, to Miss ANN E. MOORE, eldest daughter of Stephen Moore, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 27th May, by the Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt, Mr. JAMES B. CARR, to Miss SARAH A., daughter of the late Hugh Pearsall, deceased.

DIED,

In Cahawba, Ala., on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. ANNE A. HUNTER, aged about 27 years, wife of Wm. Hunter, Esq., and daughter of the late Alex'r Troy, Esq., of Oxmoore, N. C.

ACCEPTANCE BY GEN. SCOTT OF THE WHIG NOMINATION.

LETTER TO GENERAL SCOTT.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of Resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy; and, with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the Whig party,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.
To Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Official Platform of the Whig National Convention.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. That the Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the People.

2. That the State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and that the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign Powers.

5. That the Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy; and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.

6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement in principle and substance of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; Geo. W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edw. P. Cowles, of New York; Jas. Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; Wm. Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thomas J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Sneed, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edwards, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones [illegible] Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. C. N. Murray, of Texas; S. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and E. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

A True Copy:
R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; Wm. Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. [illegible] of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont;
Assistant Secretaries.

LETTER OF GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

To the Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official notice of my "unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States," together with "a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Convention expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of National policy."

This great distinction, conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen, sinks deep into my heart, and, remembering the very eminent names which were before the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel oppressively the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position.

Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment, after it had been conferred, in addressing a letter to one of your members to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the Convention, and I now have the honor to repeat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the Nomination with the Resolutions annexed.

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

In regard to the general policy of the Administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the agents to carry it into execution, and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sentiments throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members, by proscription, to exact conformity to my own views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office—retaining and appointing no one, either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty, to the Constitution, and the Union.

Convinced that harmony and good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and future interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the Law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct—obedience to the Legislative and Judicial departments of Government, each in its constitutional sphere, saving only, in respect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the veto power, always to be most cautiously exercised and under the strictest restraints and necessities.

Finally, for my adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the resolutions of the Convention and herein suggested, with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness and happiness of the Republic, and thus to cherish and encourage the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world—avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unnecessary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discountenancing all political agitation injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union—I can offer no other pledge or guaranty than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination.

Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of my obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtesies, I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

MR. GRAHAM'S ACCEPTANCE.

LETTER TO MR. GRAHAM.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1852.

SIR: I am instructed by the Whig National Convention to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I enclose a copy of Resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy; and, with sincere wishes that you may be elected, and for the permanent settlement of the principles of the Whig party, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, *of North Carolina.*

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

SIR: I am gratified to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you did me the honor to deliver in person on yesterday, announcing my unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Convention which recently assembled in Baltimore, accompanied by a copy of the Resolutions of the Convention upon questions of National principle and policy.

I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions. On matters of the most recent practical interest they do but portray the conduct of an Administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member.—On all others they but reiterate the doctrines and recommendations held by its Cheif in important public communications.

Should the People of the United States give their sanction to the nomination of your Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to these doctrines may be expected.

I therefore accept the distinction, so honorably tendered, with a grateful heart, but with unaffected diffidence. It is a satisfaction, however, to know that the place to which I have been nominated is but secondary, and that for the first office the Convention have proposed a citizen of tried patriotism and virtue, long and familiarly acquainted with public affairs and public men: a safe and sagacious counsellor, who has well fulfilled every trust heretofore committed to his hands, and who has illustrated our history by eminent public services.

With my thanks for the courtesy with which you have honored me, in the execution of your office, and with the highest personal respect, I am your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

The Honorable J. G. CHAPMAN,
President of the Whig National Convention.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE, TO THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

With a desire to correct some misrepresentations that have been made of the position of the President before the National Whig Convention, recently convened at Baltimore, I desire you to publish the two letters enclosed. They were placed in my hands on the 14th inst., and have remained in my possession, without being seen by any person, until this time. Previous to the sitting of the Convention, the President frequently and in an earnest manner expressed to me a desire that his name might be withdrawn from the position in which it had been placed by his numerous and ardent friends. Upon the adoption of the platform of Whig principles, and particularly after the first ballot, I felt my position in the Convention, as the depository of a discretionary power so important, to be delicate and perplexing in the highest degree. In obedience to the President's wishes, I desired to withdraw him from the honorable contest, while, on the other hand, from the first to the final ballot, no considerable portion of his friends among the Delegates could be found to consent to the unconditional abandonment of their first choice. As I was unable to see that the interests of the country or of the Whig Party were in danger of being compromised by my decision, I allowed Mr. Fillmore's name to remain in the hands of his friends to the end, in the belief that such devotion as was manifested by them called for the sacrifice on his part of all considerations merely personal.

GEO. R. BABCOCK.
IRVING HOUSE, June 28, 1852.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12th, 1852.
HON. GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
Delegate to the National Whig Convention from the [illegible] District, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR:

To you as a personal and political friend, representing my old Congressional District, which has never deserted or betrayed me, I desire now to make a last request, and that is, that you present to the presiding officer of the Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President, whenever you may deem it proper, the enclosed letter, withdrawing my name from the consideration of that Convention.

In determining what is a proper time to comply with this request, you will consider only the cause in which we are engaged, and the reasonable claim which my friends may have to the use of my name for its advancement. While I am willing to submit to any sacrifice for them or for the cause, I wish it distinctly understood that I ask nothing for myself, and you will therefore decide this question wholly regardless of any real or supposed wish of mine.

That my friends, to whose solicitations I have yielded in this matter, may not be prejudiced by my withdrawal, I have not thought it proper to disclose this intended act to any person but yourself, lest it might be said that in so doing I had not acted in good faith to those who have thought my name essential to the support of the Whig cause. You will therefore perceive that the responsibility is with you, and with you alone, to keep the whole a profound secret until the proper time shall arrive to present my letter to the Convention; and of this, with full confidence in your prudence and wisdom, I constitute you the sole judge.

On the one hand, you will be careful to guard against any premature act or disclose, which might embarrass my friends and give them just cause of complaint, while on the other you will not suffer my name to be dragged into a contest for a nomination which I have never sought, do not now seek, and would not take if tendered, but in discharge of an implied obligation, which every man assumes upon uniting with a political party, which is, to yield to the will of a majority of those with whom he acts.

I have the honor to be
Your friend and ob't serv't,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 12th, 1852.
To the President of the National Whig Convention:

SIR: This communication will be presented to you, and through you, to the delegated wisdom of the Whig party over which you preside, by the Hon. George R. Babcock, who represents in your body the Congressional district in which I reside.

I trust that I shall be pardoned by the Convention for adverting briefly to the course which I have pursued and the causes which have induced it, as a means of explaining why I have selected this time and mode of making this annunciation.

All must recollect that when I was so suddenly and unexpectedly called to the exalted station which I now occupy, by the death of my lamented and illustrious predecessor, there was a crisis in our public affairs full of difficulty and danger. The country was agitated by political and sectional passions and dissensions, growing out of the slavery and territorial questions then pending, and for which Congress had as yet been able to agree upon no measure of compromise and adjustment.

The *Union* itself was threatened with dissolution, and patriots and statesmen looked with apprehension to the future. In that feeling I participated most profoundly. The difficulties and dangers which surrounded us were calmly but anxiously surveyed. I was oppressed by a sense of the great responsibilities that rested upon me, and sincerely distrusted my ability to sustain them in a manner satisfactory and useful to the country. But I was bound to make the attempt, and to do it with any hope of success, I felt it necessary to discard every personal consideration, and devote myself to the difficult task before me with entire singleness of heart.

To prepare and strengthen myself for this task I endeavored to lay aside, as far as practicable, every merely selfish consideration—to banish from my mind every local or sectional prejudice—and to remember only that I was an American citizen, and the Magistrate of the American Republic, bound to regard every portion and section of it with equal justice and impartiality. That I might do this the more effectually, I resolved within myself not to seek a re-election.

Thus prepared, I entered upon the discharge of my official duties, with a determination to do every thing in my power to aid in the settlement of those dangerous controversies. Fortunately for our favored country, a majority in both Houses of Congress, rising above mere party and personal considerations, nobly and patriotically devoted themselves to the great work of pacification. The constitutional advisers whom I had called to my aid, and to whose fidelity, talents, and patriotism the country is chiefly indebted for any benefit it may have received from my administration, with a unanimity and zeal worthy of every commendation, cordially gave their countenance and influence to the legislative department, in perfecting and adopting those healing measures of *Compromise*, to which upon their passage I felt bound, by every consideration of public duty, to give my official *approval*. These laws being enacted, my constitutional duty was equally plain to *take care that they were faithfully executed*. But this I found the most painful of all my official duties. Nevertheless, I resolved to perform it, regardless of all consequences to myself; and in doing so, I determined to know no North and no South—and no friends but those who sustained the constitution and laws,—and no enemies but those who opposed them.

The gratifying result of this policy is before you and the country. The angry strife which for a time threatened to array State against State, and brother against brother, and deluge our happy land with fraternal blood, and desolate it with fire and sword, has fortunately passed away. The surging billows of sectional agitation are calmed, and the public mind is fast settling down into its accustomed channels, and will soon renew its wonted devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Availing myself of this happy change, I had determined, when the present Congress met, to announce to the public, in my annual message, my previous resolution not to suffer my name to come before the National Convention for a nomination. I accordingly prepared a paragraph to that effect, but was finally persuaded to strike it out, lest it might have an unfavorable influence upon the then pending election in Virginia. After that had passed, I concluded to withdraw my name by a published address to the people, and prepared one accordingly, but this coming to the knowledge of some of my friends, they represented to me that my withdrawal, at that time, would not only endanger the perpetuity of those measures which I deemed so essential to the peace and welfare of the country, but would sacrifice many friends who had stood by my administration in the dark and perilous crisis through which it had so recently passed. The first was an appeal to my patriotism, and the second to my gratitude. I could resist neither, and therefore yielded to their request, and consented that my name should remain where it was, until time should show, as I presumed it would, that its further use could neither benefit them nor the cause which we all had so much at heart. It was, however, distinctly understood that I could not consent to use any efforts to procure a nomination, but if one were freely and voluntarily tendered, I should not be at liberty to decline it.

The embarrassing question now presents itself, who is to determine when the use of my name can no longer benefit my friends or our common cause? To assume to decide this myself, in advance of the Convention, without consultation with those who have so generously sustained me, might be deemed by them unjust. To consult them is utterly impracticable, and to suffer my name to go into a *contest* for the nomination is contrary to my original intention, and utterly repugnant to my feelings. I have, therefore, without consultation with any one, felt justified in assuming the responsibility of authorizing and requesting Mr. Babcock, either before or after any vote may be taken in the Convention, and whenever he shall be satisfied that I have discharged my duty to my friends and the country, to present this letter, and withdraw my name from the consideration of the Convention.

I trust that my friends will appreciate the necessity which compels me to act without consulting them. I would cheerfully make any personal sacrifice for their sakes or for the good of my country, but I have nothing to ask for myself. I yielded with sincere reluctance to their entreaties to suffer my name to remain before the public as a possible candidate. I knew that it placed me in a false position. I foresaw that it would subject me to the base imputation of seeking a nomination, and of using the patronage of the government to obtain it, and then to the mortifying taunts from the same malignant source of having been defeated. But, conscious of my own integrity, I cheerfully consented to encounter all this, rather than that my friends should feel that I was indifferent, either to them or the cause, and I am most happy to avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks and to express the grateful emotions of my heart, to those friends of the country who have so generously and so nobly stood by the Constitution and the Union, during the perilous scenes through which we have just passed. My sincere prayer is, that their country may cherish and reward them according to their merits.

I hope and trust that my withdrawal may enable the Convention to unite harmoniously upon some more deserving candidate; one who, if elected, may be more successful in winning and retaining the confidence of the party to which he is attached, than I have been. Divided as we were, upon my accession to the Presidency, on questions of vital importance, it was impossible for me to pursue a course which would satisfy all. I have not attempted it. I have sought more anxiously to do what was right than what would please; and I shall feel no disappointment at finding that my conduct has, in the estimation of a majority of the Convention, rendered me an unavailable candidate. But it should at all times be a subject of felicitation to any man that he has been enabled to serve his country by sacrificing himself. This is a consequence which neither he nor his friends have any cause to regret; and I hope mine will view it in that light.

For myself, permit me to add, I have no further aspirations. I feel that I have enjoyed much more of public honors than I deserved, and I shall soon retire from this exalted station with infinitely more satisfaction than I entered upon it, and with a heart grateful for the confidence which my countrymen have reposed in me—grateful for the indulgence with which they have received my humble efforts to serve them, and anxious only that they may be better served by my successor, and that our glorious *Union* and free institutions may be perpetual.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your fellow-citizen and ob't serv't,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Gen. Scott's Letter—Is all that his *friends* could desire, and a great deal more than his *enemies* can digest. For these last, it is a file, which will well employ their venomous fangs. Under such a chief, frank, fearless, and true, who can doubt the result?

Mr. Graham, his worthy associate, responds in a spirit equally commendable. With a delicacy, only to be found among Whigs, he resigns his present position in the Cabinet, to avoid even the appearance of using the patronage of the Government to promote his own election.

Under two such officers, the Republic will see its better days revived.

Richmond Whig.

Mr. Graham, we regret to announce, has tendered the resignation of his place as Secretary of the Navy. He has been prompted to this course by a delicate, perhaps over-delicate, sense of propriety, and an apprehension that, by remaining in the Cabinet while in the field as a candidate for office, he may cause embarrassment to the Administration. While we cannot but respect the sentiment which induces Mr. Graham to pursue this course, we sincerely regret that he has deemed it necessary; and the more so, because we have reason to know that his intercourse with the President and his Administration has been uniformly amicable, confidential, and satisfactory. We understand that, at the urgent request of the President, Mr. Graham will remain for some days in the Department, with the view of completing some important business that remains unfinished, and of arranging such matters as require immediate attention. He will then retire to North Carolina, and, in the midst of his old friends and constituents await the result of the election.—*Republic.*

A VILE FALSEHOOD!

The Editor of the "Standard" publishes and endorses what purports to be an extract from a letter, "recently received from a gentleman of information and character in Washington City," from which we take the following extract:

"Your readers may not know *that Mr. Graham is rearing ambitions of achieving the Vice Presidential nomination at the hands of Seward's instruments; so, naturally enough, the Correspondents of the press who receive their bread at Mr. Graham's hands*, fancy that the best way to keep place under him is to abuse and hound down Mr. Clingman, who deserves the thanks of his constituents for the gallant manner in which he has breasted the torrent of Sewardism and Abolitionism in the Whig party."

This letter the Editor says was written before the nominations of the Whig National Convention were made; and he proceeds, "the result shows that our correspondent *was not mistaken as to the feelings and calculations of Mr. Graham.*"

It is only necessary, that we should say, that these charges against Mr. Graham are *false*. The Editor of the "Standard" has a task before him, if he supposes that, even with the aid of his lying telegraphic correspondents, backed by this "gentleman of information," (who, if the truth were known, is no more nor less than the Editor himself,) he can tarnish the reputation of Mr. Graham by such vile assaults!

Raleigh Register.

Daniel Webster, in a speech in the Senate, on the 23d March, 1848, spoke thus of the character and services of Winfield Scott:

"I understand, Sir, that there is a report from General Scott, a man who has performed the most brilliant campaign on recent military record, a man who has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and has carried the flag of his country to the capitol of the enemy, honorably, proudly, *humanely*, to his own permanent honor, and the great military credit of his country."

Soup.—The democratic papers make merry over a certain "hasty plate of soup," that Gen. Scott once partook of. We remember that when another brave old General (God rest his soul) was nominated for the Presidency they grew very facetious over the "hard cider," that he was reported to indulge in occasionally. According to the best of our recollection they grew very sick of that "hard cider"—it returned deadly sour upon their stomachs. They got funny on the wrong side of their mouths, towards the close. If we are not mistaken they will find the "hasty plate of soup" as troublesome to take as the "hard cider." It will turn out to be the *hottest* soup, and the hardest to swallow, they ever got into their mouths, and yet it must go down, though it scald their throats like a boiled lobster. Go ahead, my funny fellows, and we'll see who'll get the best of the laugh.—*Lynchburg Virg.*

Nailed to the Counter.—The Standard having asserted that the Albemarle Bulletin represented Mr. Kerr as expressing in his speech at Elizabeth City opposition to Free Suffrage, the Editor of that paper says:

"The Albemarle Bulletin has *never represented any such thing.*"

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

Mr. Buchanan having written a letter in praise of Wheeler's History, it is not at all surprising that he should write one in praise of Pierce and King.

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

THE CANVASS.—The Hillsborough Recorder gives an account of the discussion between Messrs. Kerr and Reid at Graham.

On the Presidential question, Mr. Kerr said,—

He preferred Mr. Fillmore, but should go for Gen. Scott, he having planted himself on the platform of the Convention.—Mr. Kerr referred to the remark of Gov. Reid, that Gen. Scott had *only* distinguished himself as a General, and said: In this Gen. Scott certainly had greatly the advantage of Gen. Pierce; for Gen. Pierce had not distinguished himself *either as a General or a Statesman*, though he had been tried in both positions! If Franklin Pierce had any brilliancy as a General it was like the light of the moon, only borrowed from the sun. Gen. Pierce marched with Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico, and hence his brilliancy. Mr. Kerr then spoke of Gen. Scott's services to the country, of his high character and sterling integrity; and concluded by saying that such a man could be none other than a friend to the Union, and all its interests. For the Union he had fought, and with that Union, as it is, his fame is inseparably connected.

Mr. Kerr concluded his speech with a few remarks in reference to the Hon. William A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President. Here the speaker had a theme the bare mention of which will cause the hearts of all North Carolina Whigs to exult, but more especially the Whigs of Alamance and Orange. Mr. Kerr spoke feelingly of Gov. Graham; he had known him intimately for twenty years, and if Gov. Graham was not a pure and patriotic man, none could be found. How worthy is he to fill the second office within the gift of the American people; and if, in the providence of God, as in the case of Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor, the President should be removed, how eminently worthy is he to take the first office. Many cheers followed Mr. Kerr's speech. There were few, we presume, who did not feel sorry when Mr. Kerr was informed by his competitor that his two hours had expired.

The Recorder says that the Governor's speech was the tamest effort we have ever heard from a Gubernatorial candidate, and produced, as far as we could perceive, but little effect upon either Democrats or Whigs. There was not even the appearance of satisfaction depicted on the faces of his friends.

The Raleigh Times says that after the discussion at Graham, Gov. Reid received intelligence of the death of his father, and left for Rockingham. This afflictive event will probably prevent him from joining Mr. Kerr upon the route of the canvass for some time to come.

In a discussion at Goldsboro' on the 4th of July last, between the then opposing candidates for Congress, the Democratic candidate is reported as having said of Wm. R. King:

"*That Mr. King had forgotten what was his duty to the South, and has aspirations which induced him to try and conciliate Northern men*" ! ! !

We hope the Democrats of North Carolina, and particularly those who supported Col. [illegible], will ponder upon this. Mr. King has "forgotten his duty to the South!" Well! well!! And after all this, Southern Democrats voted for him in the Convention. *Can Southerners vote for him at the polls?*—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

Mr. King, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a bachelor. Mr. Graham, the Whig nominee for the same office, has, it is said, the most agreeable and accomplished of his countrywomen for a wife. Upon that platform, Mr. G. has the advantage of his competitor.

Monument to Henry Clay.—A subscription has been commenced at Baltimore for the erection in that city of a monument to Henry Clay. It has already been numerously signed, without distinction of party.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In accordance with previous notice, the Whigs of Fayetteville assembled in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening the 30th June, when, upon motion of Jas. Banks, Esq., William J. Anderson was called to the Chair, and W. Draughon appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Gen. John Winslow, Wm. H. Haigh, and James Banks, Esqs., was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the Town of Fayetteville cordially approve the platform of principles adopted by the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, believing that it expresses true conservative doctrines, essential to the interest and welfare of the Union.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Fayetteville cheerfully respond to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and pledge themselves to the support of Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of this Congressional District to hold a District Convention for the purpose of selecting an Elector; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint three Delegates to attend the said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of a Scott and Graham Club.

During the evening speeches were delivered by Ralph P. Buxton, Robert Raiford, Joseph Baker, Jr., James Banks, Wm. H. Haigh, and Gen. John Winslow.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Chairman.
W. DRAUGHON, Sec'y.

ELKVILLE, N. C. June 21, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I notice what you say about counterfeit four dollar bills Bk. St. N. C., in your paper of the 15th; and as the evil exists here as well as in Chatham, and doubtless all over the State, I will give a simple test by which every man that can command an inch measure may detect the counterfeit. I have two bills of said Bank before me, both bearing date Raleigh, 8th May 1846, and both payable at Morganton. One is a genuine note, and measures just 7 inches in length. The other is counterfeit, and measures 7¼ inches. Both notes are perfect in their dimensions, and the difference in length arises from a difference in scale in England. Truly,

C. J. COWLES.

KOSSUTH TURNED LOCOFOCO!—We [illegible] from the New York papers that a Ger[illegible] meeting was held in [illegible] at which Kossuth stated [illegible] present political condition of [illegible] recommended his hearers [illegible] selves in the coming [illegible] vation to the Presidency [illegible] likely to "intervene" in Eu[illegible]

In accordance with his [illegible] the meeting passed a [illegible] of which we extract [illegible]

Whereas, the Whig [illegible] form recently adopted [illegible] has been accepted by [illegible] declared themselves [illegible] in the fate of Europe [illegible] thermore, the Democrat[illegible] ica, which, at least in their principles, cherish [illegible] clared themselves [illegible] European struggle [illegible] licy of intervention [illegible] adopted by the D[illegible] as by the [illegible]

Resolved, 1st, That as [illegible] zens we will [illegible] cratic Party, and [illegible] to having [illegible] part of Am[illegible]

Resolved, 2d, That [illegible] candidate of the Dem[illegible] adopt the principles [illegible] has been sanctioned by [illegible] statesmen of his party.

Resolved, 3d, That [illegible] in hand with all Ger[illegible] "the revolution [illegible] the advancement of [illegible] policy in America [illegible] we desire the [illegible] of this meeting [illegible] same end, and [illegible] for the prom[illegible] union.

The resolution [illegible] to which Kossuth [illegible]

"That, while struggling [illegible] where enlists the [illegible] the Whig party, we [illegible] doctrines of the Father [illegible] announced in his Farewell [illegible] keeping ourselves [illegible] alliances with foreign [illegible] quitting our own [illegible] ground; that our mission [illegible] not to propagate [illegible] on other countries [illegible] ment, by artifice [illegible] example, and [illegible] moderation and justice [illegible] self-government [illegible] free institutions."

Where will the [illegible] of the South stand [illegible] Will they [illegible] lation proposed by K[illegible] the Democracy of the N[illegible] Douglas, at [illegible] execution by [illegible] the Presidency [illegible] guided by the [illegible] ton, the [illegible] they yield to the [illegible] suth, a [illegible] in their welfare?

Democrats of the South [illegible] fess to be the especial [illegible] tectors of the rights [illegible] in favor of this [illegible] of involving [illegible] whole of Europe [illegible] sequences. [illegible] ment in the affairs [illegible] intervention [illegible] Europe looks up [illegible] ry with [illegible] prepared to [illegible] ans to meddle with [illegible] tions? If not, it is [illegible] to the last the designs of K[illegible] adherents at the North [illegible] tervention, "revolutionary" [illegible] in the affairs of Europe.

The impudence [illegible] is intolerable, and calls [illegible] of all sections at [illegible] upon Southern men to [illegible] platform of the Whigs of the [illegible] as laid down by Washington [illegible] sition to Pierce and King, [illegible] as favorers of his policy, K[illegible] structed the *German's* to v[illegible]

[From the Georgia T[illegible]

Nothing Better.

It seldom happens that any [illegible] tested, or so credibly vouched [illegible] tle's Vermifuge. The testimony [illegible] guished physician [illegible] appended, as well as [illegible] that might be produced.

Monroe county, [illegible]

Dr. Little—Sir: I have [illegible] with your Vermifuge, and [illegible] opinion, I will cheerfully state [illegible] rarely found it necessary to use [illegible] to relieve children from worms [illegible] In dozens of cases I have [illegible] icine with entire success, and [illegible] declare it is the best preparation [illegible] and far in advance of anything [illegible] fered. By its frequent use [illegible] less many bad, if not fatal cases might be prevented.

(Signed) D. B. SEA[illegible]

Dr. Little—Sir: I have used [illegible] your Vermifuge in my family [illegible] it superior to Fahnestock's, or any [illegible] ever seen. In fact, with the use [illegible] cine, and your Anodyne Cough [illegible] of coughs and colds, I have [illegible] two or three cases that [illegible] had to call in a physician [illegible]

Respectfully, &c.

[Signed] SIMEON CASTLE[illegible]
Talbot county.

In Macon alone, there has been [illegible] vials of Little's Vermifuge [illegible] few months, besides that put [illegible] which are one-third cheaper [illegible] medicine has been introduced [illegible] and in point of success stands [illegible] ready many families have [illegible] on this subject, and if the community [illegible] erally so, no more children would [illegible] death by worms, or other [illegible] deplored from such causes. [illegible] the very best medicines [illegible] puny or drooping children [illegible] no worms.

The fac-simile of the signature of [illegible] Little will be found upon the [illegible]

Sold wholesale and retail by the [illegible] at his Manufacturing Depot, No. [illegible] street, Philadelphia, and M[illegible]

☞ To be had also of James [illegible] A. Watson, Floral College; Town[illegible] lass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. [illegible] ton; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; [illegible] Raleigh.

SERVER.

ETTEVILLE:

NDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

N KERR, OF CASWELL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANNIVERSARY.—As we go to press [illegible] engaged in celebrating the [illegible] of American Independence, [illegible] Procession to the [illegible] reading of the Nation[illegible] by Wm. L. McGary, Esq., [illegible] Declaration by Mr. John [illegible] and an Oration by Mal[illegible] Esq.

[illegible] of Mr. Clay's death do [illegible] unusual or striking. [illegible] his voice failed him [illegible] feeble, with difficulty [illegible] was evident his end was [illegible] Hart Clay, Gov. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Butler, and [illegible] of the Hotel, were [illegible] room when he died. [illegible] calmly, saying nothing, [illegible] sensible to the last. [illegible] Monday night, he en[illegible] some wish to [illegible] from his utter pros[illegible] anything that he said was [illegible] stood. [illegible] that on Monday [illegible] incoherently and in low [illegible] wife and family. That [illegible] before his death he [illegible] which he swallowed with [illegible] At this mo[illegible] son, "Don't leave me." [illegible] on his neck-cloth. [illegible] he remained quiet [illegible] He then said in a [illegible] voice, "I AM GOING [illegible] were his last words. In [illegible] utes after, he yielded up [illegible] who gave it.

[illegible] Intelligencer says, "Fully [illegible] to the last his mind [illegible] he met the coming of death [illegible] which belonged to [illegible] and cheered, [illegible] Clay's faith and hope."

[illegible] adjourned on [illegible] In [illegible] Mr. H[illegible] of V[illegible] said, "A [illegible] reached us that HENRY [illegible] I therefore move that [illegible] now adjourn." Which was [illegible] to.

[illegible] Mr. Venable said, "Mr. [illegible] quence of a report, which [illegible] HENRY CLAY, the illus[illegible] of Kentucky, breathed [illegible] a few moments [illegible] House do now ad[illegible]

[illegible] unanimously agreed to. [illegible] every avenue to the [illegible] an immense crowd. [illegible] impressive prayer was [illegible] Chaplain, Dr. Butler. [illegible] Mr. Clay's colleague, [illegible] and gave a bio[illegible] glowing eulogy on [illegible] on Sabbath [illegible] Clay said to him, there [illegible] my re[illegible] Some persons may [illegible] but I wish to repose [illegible] Lexington, where ma[illegible] are buried. [illegible] Mr. Underwood offered [illegible] committee of six [illegible] and that the [illegible] badge of mourn[illegible]

[illegible] eloquent trib[illegible] which [illegible] emotion. [illegible] delivered a beautiful [illegible] dead. [illegible] Clemens of Ala., [illegible] of Pa., Jones of [illegible] successively [illegible]

[illegible] unanimously [illegible] Hunter, Dawson, [illegible] Bright, and Smith [illegible] Arrangements. [illegible] Breckenridge and [illegible] Venable of [illegible] N. Y., Chandler of Pa., [illegible] Va., Haven of N. [illegible] of Tenn., and [illegible] all spoke feel[illegible] appropriate reso[illegible]

[illegible] all the public [illegible] the day.

[illegible] carried the news, [illegible] was suspended, [illegible] and every de[illegible] and sorrow mani[illegible] Convention, in [illegible] without doing any [illegible] Mr. Clay's memory. [illegible] Superior Court was [illegible] was received.—[illegible] arose, and an[illegible] beautiful language, [illegible] statesman. His [illegible] Bar, and oth[illegible] affected. The [illegible] until 9 o'clock the [illegible]

[illegible] meeting was call[illegible] Mr. Clay breathed [illegible] appointed to leave Washington.

The Madison Banner says [illegible] Scott by an over-[illegible]

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER.—We refer our readers, with inexpressible gratification, to the noble letter of Mr. Fillmore, intended to be presented to the late Whig Convention, for the purpose of withdrawing his name, at the proper time, from the canvass.

It is a letter which, like all that he has done and said since the Whigs put him in power, reflects credit on the great and good Patriot. It is marked by that modesty, and at the same time that firmness of purpose, patriotism, and disregard of self, which have distinguished his whole career, and fully justify the unparalleled hold which he has gained upon the confidence and affection of considerate men everywhere, and especially at the South.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.—An effort was made at Washington, so we learn from the Express, to induce Gen. Scott not to respond to the Platform, in his letter of acceptance. The success of that effort may be judged by the fact, that the General has *twice* distinctly affirmed his ratification and adoption of the Platform, and in other ways shown his determination to carry it out in practice. *That is his first blow to Sewardism.*

SEWARD.—The opinion has been frequently expressed, that if Gen. Scott were elected President he would appoint Seward to a place in his Cabinet, or to some other high station. Such a result is sufficiently improbable in itself; but in reply to a letter from one of his friends on the subject, Seward says, that "under no circumstances which I have ever conceived, or can now conceive, would I ask or even accept any public station or preferment whatever at the hands of the President of the United States, whether that President were Winfield Scott, or any other man I have ever seen or known."

This is sufficiently explicit to quiet the fears of Whigs, and to silence the declarations of Locofocos. Those who know Gen. Scott personally declare that he is the last man in the world to be guided or controlled by such a man as Seward, or that he will for a moment submit to the idea that his administration will be under such base influences.

On this subject, we take the liberty of quoting from a private letter from an ardent friend of Mr. Fillmore, who has had abundant opportunities of forming a fair estimate of Seward's character and purposes. This writer, in whose views and statements we have the most perfect confidence, says,

"As to Seward, there is reason to believe that he has not, and will not have, any influence with him [Gen. Scott.]—Seward is a deep man, and one of his tricks is to assume, by whatever means, the reputation of power or influence, by which he keeps himself at the head of the villainous of free-soilers."

MR. WEBSTER.—A Committee consisting of eleven Southern members of Congress, have invited Mr. Webster to a Public Dinner, in testimony of personal regard and high appreciation of his distinguished public services. Mr. Caldwell of N. C. is one of the Committee.

Mr. Webster replied, on the day before Mr. Clay's death:—

"I consider this invitation a distinguished honor, which I cheerfully accept, but am unable to fix an early time for complying with it.

"I am now on the point of setting out on a short visit to Massachusetts, which I cannot well postpone. But there is a far more interesting and public reason, which I cannot but regard: that is, that a great calamity seems to be immediately pending over Congress and the country, which calls our thoughts to other contemplations, and which, when it happens, will impose upon the two *Houses* the *performance* of melancholy duties."

A Whig Ratification meeting in Washington, N. C. was addressed by T. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., who had just returned from the Convention at Baltimore, and by Hon. R. S. Donnell, E. J. Warren and D. M. Carter, Esqs.

OHIO.—The Scott and Graham meeting at Cincinnati was thronged by upwards of 8000 persons.

The Observer wishes to know whether the "Locos" of this place have fired any guns for Pierce and King. Of course the Democrats have not—they are saving their powder for the 4th of March next.

N. Carolinian.

Very right. If Pierce should be elected, the spoils will repay the expense of many guns. If not, why then "he won't be worth the powder and shot it would take to kill him," as Gen. Jackson said of Mr. Ritchie. We admire the prudence of our Locofoco neighbors.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.—The Carolinian seeks to convict us of inconsistency in our statements upon this question. The Carolinian is well aware that the inconsistency is on its own side. For at the time the two first articles quoted from the Observer were published, the *Senatorial* basis was not a subject of discussion. The Carolinian and the Locofoco papers of the East was *then* charging the Western Whigs with a design of altering the *Federal* basis. That charge we denied, and Mr. Kerr denied, and the Western papers denied; and immediately the Locofoco papers trump up the Senatorial basis as the point in discussion—a point to which not one of them, nor Mr. Kerr, nor we, had once alluded. Whenever we spoke of the *basis*, every body knew that it was the federal basis, as opposed to the white basis, that was meant. If we had spoken of the *bases*, we should have meant both the federal basis and the Senatorial basis. But we did not.

LAND DISTRIBUTION.—The bill which has passed the House of Representatives gives to North Carolina 1,500,000 acres of the public domain, worth about $1,800,000. *For* this bill, by which it is intended to give to North Carolina and the other old States a share in the public domain, every Whig from North Carolina, together with the great body of the Whig party in the House, and about *one fifth* of the Democrats, voted. Against it, the great body of the Democratic party and only four Whigs.

Against this bill Messrs. W. S. Ashe and J. R. J. Daniel voted! Let the taxpaying people of North Carolina recollect this fact. These Democratic Representatives *dodged* the vote when millions of acres of land were to be squandered upon the Western States by the odious Homestead bill. But when a bill is proposed which will benefit North Carolina, they *vote against it!* They allow, without a word of opposition, lands to be given to the new States for purposes of internal improvement, but oppose by their votes a bill which gives to North Carolina nearly $2,000,000 for the education of its children and the improvement of its public highways.

Democrats of North Carolina, who complain of being taxed for educational and internal improvement purposes, will you sustain your Representatives who refuse to relieve you of those taxes by giving you your just share of the public property?—Are you willing that your Representatives should give away *your* property to those who have no claim upon it, and refuse it to you, the rightful owners?

The leading organs of the Locofoco party made a strenuous effort to prevent the passage through the House of the Land bill which gives to *all* the States a share, though we do not recollect that one of them raised a voice against the Homestead bill which gave it all to the new States.—The Washington Union, the Pennsylvanian, and the N. Y. Evening Post, were particularly bitter against the great measure of justice. In copying a long article from the Pennsylvanian, the Union said, its remarks "sum up the characteristics of this *whig scheme* of wholesale land distribution among the States with great cogency, and present the features of the bill in strong contrast with *the lately declared principles and policy of the democratic party.*"

We are glad to see this measure acknowledged as a "whig scheme." We are willing to stand on it as in strong contrast with the Locofoco scheme of robbery and wrong, the Homestead bill. And then, too, see the Union's acknowledgment that 30 of its party, by voting for the bill, dishonored the Platform of the party, as lately adopted at Baltimore? What sort of a platform is that? and if violated in this particular, why not in another and even more important one?

THE PLATFORM SMASHED!—Among the resolutions adopted at Baltimore, to compose the Locofoco Platform, were the following:

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local Internal Improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands *ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution;* and that we are opposed to any law for the *distribution* of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

In the face of all this, 30 Locofoco members of the House of Representatives, including Venable of this State, have just voted for the Land Distribution bill which passed the House. Will they be read out of the party?

THE RIGHT OF A MAJORITY.—The Wilmington Journal cannot, (will not,) see what the assertions of Messrs. Caldwell, Person, &c., in its favor, have to do with the "right of a majority to rule."—*We* think those assertions have much to do with the question, and doubtless the *people* will think so too. The Journal cannot convince them that it is proper in Messrs. Caldwell and Person, because they call themselves Democrats, to assert a right, which right when asserted by the *Whig* candidate for Governor, is styled "radical and unconstitutional," by the same Journal.

The Journal attributes to us a design to mix up the questions of negro slavery with that of amendments to the Constitution.—That is not the fact. We only alluded to the former subject at all, because in a report upon that subject, the supreme power of a majority was asserted, by prominent Democrats. Mr. Kerr has asserted nothing upon this subject which these Democrats have not endorsed. If Mr. Kerr is wrong, they are wrong also, and if Mr. Kerr is denounced by the Journal, how can it support Mr. Person, who stands upon the same ground?

The fact that the Journal does not publish what Messrs. Caldwell, Person, &c. said, is evidence that it is perfectly aware of the conclusiveness of their positions in favor of Mr. Kerr. The Journal has too much discretion to let its readers see any thing on the subject besides its own version.

TENNESSEE.—The ratification meeting at Memphis was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that city. The Harrison enthusiasm was not equal to that now pervading Tennessee in favor of Scott.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—Circumstances have prevented a prompt notice of articles on this subject in late Nos. of the Wilmington Journal and North Carolinian.

On the 17th ult., we asked the Journal whether a majority of the people of this State were not entitled to rule in all cases in which they had not voluntarily relinquished that right?

Not being favored with an answer to this important question, for a whole week, we called attention to that fact; and then, on the 26th, the Journal gives a long dissertation, *carefully omitting even to state our question,* and then asks us if we are answered? We say emphatically, *No.* The Journal has not begun to answer our question.

We have no hesitation in admitting it as *our* doctrine, that where the people have voluntarily surrendered power, they have no right to exercise it. But that is the question. Gov. Reid himself, in his speech at this place, (see North Carolinian, June 12th,) "admitted, that the doctrine that a majority of the people have a right to rule in government, is the true republican doctrine in all cases where a majority of the people have not parted with that right." He contended, and justly, that a majority of the people *had* parted with that right *so far as amendments by the Legislature was concerned.* But he took especial care *not* to say, that a majority of the people had parted with the right to call a Convention. That would not have been the fact. If it be, let the Journal, or the Carolinian, or Gov. Reid, show where it is done. It cannot be shown. Indeed it can be shown that they refused, in the Convention of 1835, to surrender that right. We refer to the "Debates in Convention," pages 369 to 373, where Mr. Meares proposed an Amendment, "that no Convention of the people should hereafter be called, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House of the General Assembly."

Mr. Giles, (well known as a leading Democrat,) resisted this amendment, asking "if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting such an amendment? He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself; but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824, somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their own worst enemies, and incapable of self-government. He subscribed to no such doctrine."

He ended by proposing an amendment, that "three-fifths of the Legislature *may* call a Convention, when they deem it necessary." Mr. Giles was quite willing to restrict the Legislature, but not to abridge the right of the people.

Mr. Gaston replied, that "it was not the people, but the creatures of the people [the Legislature] that Mr. Meares's amendment proposed to limit. It is to impose a check on the Legislature, said he, that it may not avail itself of an incidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in Convention."

So it seems that Mr. Gaston, too, had no idea of limiting the power of the people.

Mr. Meares finally modified his amendment, (*totally abandoning his original ground,*) so as to provide that "no Convention of the people shall be called *by the General Assembly,* unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly."

"Mr. Giles said he was then perfectly satisfied with it." And it was adopted, 90 to 29.

Now we defy the Journal, and the Carolinian, and Gov. Reid, fully and fairly to state all these facts, *which not one of them has done,* without showing to their readers, that the majority of the people have *not* surrendered, but have positively *refused* to surrender, their *own* right to have a Convention, though they have evidently restricted the powers of the Legislature in calling one.

This is a plain statement of the facts.—We confess that they are contrary to our preconceived opinions, and to our wishes. But they are the facts nevertheless, and they have not been fairly placed before the public by either of the organs we have mentioned.

How the majority of the people are to call a Convention, we do not presume to determine; nor has any correspondent of this paper so presumed, though the Journal says that one of them has.

If the principle was correct in 1833, that the majority should rule, it cannot be so now, since BY THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF '35 THEY HAVE SURRENDERED THAT RIGHT.—*N. Carolinian.*

Will the Carolinian be good enough to show us by what part of "the amended Constitution of '35 they have surrendered that right"? We have been trying to get such a showing from the Journal for some time past without success.

Our Democratic friends are saying, *just at this time* many kind things of our estimable President, and apparently deeply regret that they are not to have the pleasure of seeing him four years longer in the White House at Washington. We shall hold these things in rememberance; because Mr. Fillmore is just now in the meridian of life, and his country hereafter, recollecting his merits, may have occasion for his services, and be desirous of placing him *again* in the Presidential chair.—There is no knowing what may happen. We hope those who think Mr. Fillmore such a good President now, may retain their favorable opinion then.

Alexandria Gazette.

THE QUESTIONS EVADED.—Instead of answering our questions, the last Carolinian accuses us of utterly perverting its meaning. "It did not argue," it says, "that the success of the Whigs would enable the North to do almost whatever it pleases. It expressed the opinion that *the curtailment of the Executive veto* according to Gen. Scott's plan would have that effect." Well for the life of us we cannot see the difference, for the success of Gen. Scott and his views *is* the success of the Whigs. But admit that we did misunderstand (we certainly did not intend to "misrepresent") the Carolinian, and still upon its own ground, we come back to the main point. How could "the curtailment of the Executive veto according to Gen. Scott's plan, enable the North to do almost whatever it pleases"? How could the total abolition of that power have that effect? The Carolinian says that the Northern Democrats as a body oppose agitation and a repeal of the fugitive Law. If this were true, how could the North repeal the law, or pass any law hostile to the South, even if the veto power were abolished?—If a majority, (and the Northern Democrats are in a majority,) are opposed to a repeal, how can the repeal be effected?

Again, we ask the Carolinian, is your assertion that the Northern Democrats are opposed to agitation, true or not?

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., at Prospect Hill, Bladen county, N. C., by the Rev. William Brobston, Mr. HUGH C. McCALLUM of Robeson to Miss MARY E. SHIPMAN, eldest daughter of Hays F. Shipman, Esq., late of Bladen county.

On the 2d ult., at Elkville, by the Rev. Jas Purvis, Dr. G. N. CARTER, of Hamptonville, to Miss JULIETTE J. JONES, youngest daughter of Col. Catlet Jones.

Lynchburg Virginian please copy.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 23d ult., Mrs. ANNA ALVIS WEBB, consort of Dr. James Webb, in the 68th year of her age. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. NANCY C. WATSON, wife of Mr. James S. Watson, and daughter of Mr. John Neely, in the 32d year of her age.

In this county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE MURCHISON, widow of the late Kenneth Murchison, in the 92d year of her age.

In Chatham county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. SALLY SILER, wife of Crabtree Siler, in the 37th year of her age, leaving a husband and two infant children, and numerous relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. As a wife, mother, and mistress, she was affectionate, devoted, and kind. Her disease was long and painful, but she bore it with christian fortitude and resignation, and expired in the full hope and confidence of a blessed immortality.—*Com.*

Raleigh papers please copy.

STRAY BAGGAGE.

ARRIVED at Harman's Hotel, on Saturday night last, in the Stage from Warsaw, two travelling Bags, one a small black leather Bag, the other a common sized red carpet Bag. No marks. The owners can have the same on proving property and paying for this advertisement.

JOHN HARMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 3, 1852. 5-3t

ALFORDSVILLE ACADEMY.

THE first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 19th day of July, under the care of the Rev. Neill McDonald, whose qualifications for a Teacher cannot be questioned. The building is located on the road leading from Lumberton to Cheraw, 15 miles West of Lumberton, in an excellent neighborhood and of undoubted health.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and beginners in Arithmetic,	$6 00
Arithmetic more advanced, Geography, English Grammar, and History,	8 00
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics,	10 00

Board can be had within two miles and nearer, for $6 per month, in good families.

WILEY ALFORD.
DUNCAN McNAIR.
JOHN McCALLUM.
J. D. BRIDGERS.

June 26, 1852. 5-3t

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish, at short notice, the genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, in any required quantities and on the most favorable terms. Persons wanting supplies, will please send their orders as soon as practicable. Payments in all cases to be CASH, when the article is delivered.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 2, 1852. 5-3w

Raleigh Register and Greensborough Patriot three weeks.

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent. from the established rates of Freight (when the bill is paid within thirty days) will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the undersigned will receive and store, in Campbellton, Spirits Turpentine at 10 cts. per bbl., and will give receipt for each load as it comes in and ship as instructed, the owner paying drayage, which will be 5 cts. per bbl.; and will have barrels coopered or re-packed, when the interest of shippers requires it, at actual cost, chargeable to owners. The interest of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.

June 28, 1852. 5-3m

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their individual account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Warehouses at the River (where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the freight bill) for a commission of 25 per cent. on the River freight bill and drayage. This change to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
R. M. ORRELL.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 28, 1852. 6-3m

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 5000 acres of pine and swamp lands, in Allsaints Parish, South Carolina.

The land is good for cotton or corn, and 3000 acres are now cut for turpentine, and in the third year of chipping. There are three mill seats on the land, one grist mill in operation, and the dam and frame for a saw mill already made on a constant stream convenient to an abundance of fine timber. The premises may be reached at all seasons by water, in vessels. There are two good dwellings with all necessary out buildings, and 200 acres of cleared land under fence. The terms will be accommodating, for which, apply to

TOM F. GILLESPIE.

Conwayborough, June 29, 1852. 4-7t

At the request of several of his fellow-citizens of Richmond and Robeson counties, DANIEL C. McNEILL, of Robeson county, has consented to become a candidate to represent said Counties in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly of N. Carolina.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

JULY 6, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	13	14
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette mould	13	14
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8¾	
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5 50	
Fine,	5 25	
Scratched,	5 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	85	95
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,		1 00
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	1 60
Alum, bu.	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	45
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Leaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	17	18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—Although the news from Europe is not favorable, yet it has had but little effect on our market.

FLOUR.—No change.

CORN.—The demand is not as great as it was a few weeks since. Price unchanged.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 3.—New Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, with Ready Money and Ben Berry in tow with goods for Jenkins & Roberts, R Gray, E Belo, H L Myrover & co, King & Hege, N M Hill, H & E J Lilly, C W Andrews, R Harris, Harris & Kirk, N D Bain & co, E Farlow, A S Gray, W T Jenkins, Boner & Crist, C Stauber, J R & J Sloan, T S Martin, F M Faul, Barnhart, Bix & co, G Makepeace, S Perry, I Long, Maunsey, Carter & co, D W Rogers & co, L Reynolds, Wright & Dillon, D Beard, Rev A Efird, J H Thompson, J McIver, E Kenshaw, C Taylor, S W Tillinghast & co, S J Hinsdale, Houston & Overby, F Fries, J H Hall, McDonald & Whaley, J S Waddill, E J Hale & Son, J Sundy, S T Hawley & Son, Brown, Fraley & co, W E Valentine, T S Lutterloh, W Murphy, A A McKethan, S Boon, B Rose & Son, A W Steel, T S Lutterloh & co, J W Baker, J C Hooker, C T Haigh & Son, Richmond Man Co, Cross Creek co, Willkings & co, C Benbow and others.

Steamer Southerner with H Clay and Averasboro in tow with goods for Cook & Taylor, P P Johnson, W McIntyre, J D Williams, J Womble, Willkings & Co, B Rose & Son, Leete & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, W F Moore, C P Mallett, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, Cook & Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, W Murphy & co, H Branson & Son, S J Hinsdale, J Moore, J Sundy, W Winslow, F Shenton, C Banks, Beaver Creek co, R M Orrell, R Mitchell, P Montague.

☞ The River is rising very slowly.

NOTICE.

☞ The copartnership heretofore existing between W. H. Carver and George W. Gee, under the firm of Carver & Gee, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same stand by W. H. Carver, who is thankful for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes a continuation of the same.

W. H. CARVER.
GEO. W. GEE.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1852. 4-3t

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer Retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of company.

Shocco water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent physicians conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids who have tested it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare, and attention to the comfort of his guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board, per day, $1 25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day. Families per month, $20; single persons $25; children under 12 years and servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 4-8t

Bank of Fayetteville,
30th JUNE 1852.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. on Capital Stock, out of profits of last six months, has this day been declared—payable at Bank on the 5th day of July next.

1t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

Notice is hereby given to Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, that the 3d instalment is due and payable at the Bank of Fayetteville, 1st day of July ensuing. Subscribers who are in arrears for 1st and 2d instalments, (as well those who have not given notes as those who have,) it is hoped will come forward and promptly meet the payments, that the work may be carried on with despatch.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

June 30, 1852. 4-2t

BY THE LATEST MAILS.

Desiring, in consequence of the Celebration, to go to press early this (Monday) forenoon, we can give but a brief sketch of items by the last mails. There is, however, nothing of much importance.

The Funeral Ceremonies in honor of Mr. Clay were among the most impressive ever known. Both Houses of Congress, the President, Heads of Departments, Gen Scott, and many other distinguished persons, were admitted to the Senate chamber, to which the body was carried on Thursday morning at the head of an immense procession. After the religious services, the corpse was removed to the centre of the Rotunda, and remained there about three hours, to afford an opportunity for thousands to gaze the last time upon that familiar face. At ½ past 3 P. M. it was conveyed to the cars, in charge of the Senate Committee appointed to attend it to Kentucky, viz: Messrs. Underwood, Jones of Iowa, Cass, Fish, Houston, and Stockton.

At Baltimore, Wilmington, Del. and Philadelphia, the public authorities and people paid every respect to the memory of the great man on the arrival of his remains.

At all these places, many thousands pressed forward to see, the coffin being arranged with a glass plate over the face.—The features appeared natural, but wasted by long disease.

The Committee appointed at the Town Meeting on Wednesday last, have selected Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. to deliver an Address in honor of HENRY CLAY. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

At Wilmington, George Davis, Esq. will deliver the Eulogy, on Friday next.

It is said that the Hon. John Bell, Senator from Tennessee, has been offered the place of Secretary of the Navy, made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Graham.

The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 19th. Cotton was a little lower, with a better demand.

Bladen.—We are pleased to learn that our friend and zealous Whig, Col. J. G. McDugald, is a candidate to represent this County in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Bladen could send no man from her limits more anxious to promote her prosperity, or who would represent her interests with greater devotion and ability. He would make a faithful and reliable member, and we wish him success with all our heart.—*Wil. Herald.*

CONGRESS.—Nothing of much interest occurred on Friday. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Mangum, ordered 10,000 copies of the addresses made in the two Houses and the sermon of Dr. Butler, on the death of Mr. Clay.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to the subscribers will confer an obligation by settling during the present month. Those to whom the subscribers are indebted, will please present their accounts for settlement.

July 3, 1852. E. J. HALE & SON.

BLACK ROCK ACADEMY.

THIS Academy just completed is pleasantly situated in Brunswick County, 21 miles above Wilmington on the main road leading from Wilmington to Fayetteville, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. It is a commodious building well adapted for the purposes designed. The Board of Trustees are desirous of engaging the services of a competent MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, and applicants for these situations are requested to communicate with the undersigned as soon as practicable; as it is desirable that the School should go into operation at as early a day as possible.

Address, Robeson's Post Office, Brunswick County, N. C.

M. C. TURRENTINE,
DAVID D. ALLEN.

July 3. 5-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of the 1st June 1852:

Joseph B Attlemus, T S Alston.

Ezra Bullock, Jas W Brown, J L Badcock, Churchwell Bernard, Donald Buie, William R Brock, Lewis Barnstein & Co.

Gray Cunreath, James Copeland, Dr A Crane, Wm S Clark, Hardy Cook, Laughlin Campbell, Wm Cofer, Joseph Clements.

S David, Rev Daniel Doswell.

James Fuller, Michael Fitzsimmons.

Elizth Gilmore, John Gibsons.

N M Harris, Clarissa Hardin, J C Havens, James Hunter, James Hitchener, S E Johnson & Co, A A Jones, Wm Jenkins.

John C. Kelly, Wm H Keenan.

Wm Levit, Philip Love, Robt Leeming.

Seth Mills, W M Marton, Jas Meacham, Eliz Murphy, Thos Mock, D Miller, Wm G Murphy, Arthur Melvin, Jno Mares, J S Murrell.

A B McFadyen, Miss Sarah E McNeill, Malcom McInnis, J R McKethan & Sister, Dougald McDougald, Catherin McCraney, Alex McLean, Alex McPhail, Capt Jno McDougald, D McQueen.

Robt Overton.

Rodrick Poggin, Samuel Pearce, Daniel Powell.

Jas G Revels, Chloe Randall, Thos Reads, J J Ryals, J W Reid, Wm Rosbury, Elizth Roberts, Judy Rearton, D W Rogers.

Thos A Shepard, Daniel Sinclair, J J Stewart, Jesse Scott, J W Sellars, W H Sewell, Smith & Jones, Simon Seawell, Catherin Smith.

Andrew Turner.

Henry Williams, Miss M J Wade, Susan E Womac.

Juna Young, Dr Young.

841 JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

July 1, 1852. 1t

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in the town of Lumberton, between the subscribers, in the Carriage making business, under the style of Rodgers & Gunn, was dissolved on the 29th instant, by mutual consent.

All persons having claims against the late concern, will present them to William W. Gunn for payment; and those indebted will settle with him.

WILLIAM W. GUNN.
JOHN W. RODGERS.

Lumberton, July 2, 1852. 5-3t

Carriage-Making Business.

☞ The Subscriber will, on his own account, carry on the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the old stand in the town of Lumberton. His personal and undivided attention will be given to every piece of work done in his establishment. He thinks he can safely promise that his work will not suffer in comparison with any in the State.

He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore given to him and the late firm of Rodgers & Gunn, and asks for himself a continuance of favor.

WILLIAM W. GUNN.

Lumberton, July 2, 1852. 5-3t

Summerville Male and Female Seminary.

THE Fall Session of this School will open on THURSDAY, 1st day of July next, and close on last of November.

The services of some very accomplished lady will be secured, of which due notice will be given.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Common English Branches	$7 50
Higher " "	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages	10 50
Extra.	
French Language	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Drawing, painting, &c. &c.	5 00

Board in the Village from $7 to $8 per month. A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 1-6w

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School in Rockingham on the 12th July.

Tuition $8, $12 and $17 per Session.

Board, with wood and washing, $8 per month. The first two weeks will be excluded from [illegible] made in tuition.

GEO. B. WETMORE.

June [illegible] 1852. [illegible]

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have lately received a large addition to their stock of Summer Clothing, which they will sell at very low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June [illegible] 1852. [illegible]

P. S. We are now receiving a large Stock of Goods in our line. A greater variety of useful and good articles have never before been offered for sale in this place. Particulars hereafter.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the Village and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant [illegible]

[illegible]

C. GAVLEY. [illegible]

Summerville, N. C., June 15, 1852. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated with him [illegible] the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of M. N. Leary & Son.

[illegible]

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1852. [illegible]

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House [illegible] the Town of Fayetteville [illegible]

[illegible]

One undivided half of a Lot in the Town of Fayetteville [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH, Clerk and Master.

May [illegible] 1852. [illegible]

PROVISIONS.

1000 lbs. BACON [illegible]

[illegible]

H. BRANSON & SON.

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.'S

EXTRA QUALITY

[illegible]

HARD CANDIES,

A [illegible] HARD CANDIES [illegible]

STEWART, BUSSING & CO.

[illegible] Pearl St., N. Y.

May 21, 1852. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

LINSEED OIL,

[illegible]

White Lead and Putty in Oil.

—ALSO—

2 NEW BUGGIES.

LUTTE & JOHNSON.

[illegible]

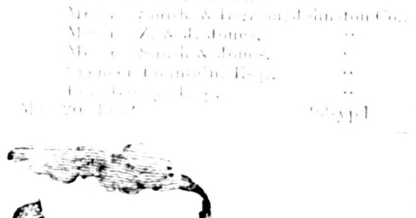
May 20, 1852. [illegible]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

[illegible] 1852. 85-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. [illegible] 1852. 63tf

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or [illegible] the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.

[illegible] 1852. [illegible]

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

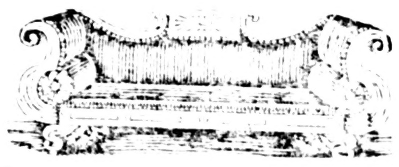
Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y [illegible] 1852. [illegible]

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, [illegible]

Dec. 12. 18-tf

A Fine and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, will sell [illegible]

[illegible]

D. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York.
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.

ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.

R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignments of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 75-6m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville [illegible]

[illegible]

J. W. MURPHY, or

P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July [illegible] 1851. [illegible]

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Berege, Berege De Laines, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; cord Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Satinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen, all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 19, 1852. 85tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,

JAMES W. WHITFIELD,

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

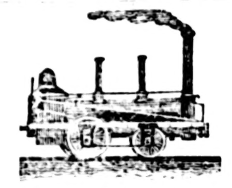
REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C. and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.

May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.

2000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1½ to 3 inches.

1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.

1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.

100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.

2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern firm.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 PIECES CANTON MATTING, 4-4 and 6-4, red, checked, and white.

ALSO

Loaf, Crushed, Granulated, N. O. Clarified, New Orleans and Muscovado Sugars, Sugar House Syrup.

10 crates assorted Crockery.

1000 Porter and Wine Bottles.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 13, 1852. 82tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay [illegible] cts per pound [illegible] for clean Cotton RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a Large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Sons, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 19, 1851. [illegible]

HE [illegible] assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been [illegible] by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 29, 1851. 50-tf

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 26. 77-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheel now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.

A. A. McKETHAN.

D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 50-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

20 Barrels Blake's Fire-proof

PAINT, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 42 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that my wife, Ann Maria Powell, has left my bed and board without my leave or consent, and against my will; and as I have often requested her, when making application for her clothes, to come back and live with me, but she nevertheless refuses so to do, I am determined not to pay any debt which she may contract on my credit. This is therefore to warn the public generally not to give the said Ann Maria any credit on my account.

JOSIAH POWELL.

June 22, 1852. 3-3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the second Saturday in July, for building an Academy and Steward's Hall, near Bethear Church, Bladen county. The Academy is to be one story high, 60 by 35 feet, and the Steward's Hall to be two stories, 50 by 15 feet. Those desirous of contracting for the work, are requested to attend on the ground on the day of letting and learn further particulars.

B. ROBESON,

JAS. ROBESON, Jr.

J. T. COUNCIL,

DAN'L LAMON,

JNO. S. WILLIS,

Committee.

June 26, 1852. 3-2t

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT MARTIN,	Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI,	CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr.	HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852. 77-6m

WINTER SUPPLY.

WE are now receiving our winter supply of Goods, 3 doors below the Market House, south side Person street, where may be found the following articles:

Sugar of all grades,

Coffee,

5 Hhds. Cuba Molasses—sweet,

3 bbls. Syrup—a superior article,

Green and Black Teas,

Cheese of three different qualities,

Rice, Pepper and Spice,

Rope and Bagging,

60 bbls. Mackerel,

Shoes and Boots of extra large size,

Shovels, Spades and Forks,

Cotton Cards and Points,

Axes of the best brands,

Knives and Forks,

Nails—cut iron,

50,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.

With a great many other articles cheap for Cash or exchange for Produce. Call and see.

CROSS CREEK CO.

C. T. Haigh [illegible], Prest.

Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.
Stafford, Clark & Dixon.
Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, both Portable and Stationary; Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and dispatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business, fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

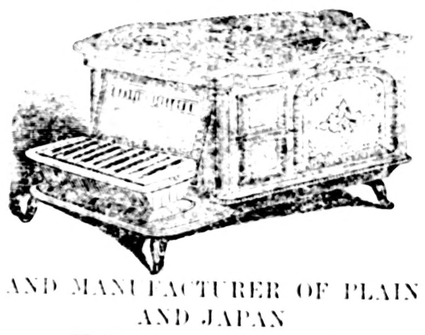
Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 74-6m

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN
TIN WARE.
Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,

South East corner Market Square.

May 15, 1852. 91-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

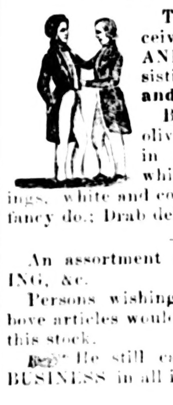
Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.



NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.

THE undersigned has just received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of **Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.**

Black, brown, green, blue and olive Cloths; white silk and satin Vestings; Marseilles ditto, white and colored; Linen Drillings, white and colored; Doe-skin Cassimeres; fancy do.; Drab de Ete and Bombazines.

—ALSO—

An assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well to call and examine this stock.

☞ He still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches.

HUGH GRAHAM,

South-west corner of Market Square.

April 17, 1852. 84-3m

NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14.

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
For 1852.

THE subscriber would call the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to one of the largest varieties of

Spring and Summer Goods

Ever offered by him in this market. Among his assortment may be found:—Gentlemen's DRESS HATS, to-wit: Kossuth, Moleskin, Beaver, Silk, Brush and Angola, with a complete assortment of all other kinds of Fur and Wool Hats usually found in this market.

—ALSO—

Straw Goods in abundance, to-wit: Panama, Rice Straw, Lead, China Pearl, Leghorn, Kossuth style, and Palm leaf HATS, for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys and Infants.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Boots & Shoes, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Servants; all of which will be offered on very accommodating terms for the Ready Cash, or to those that are willing to cash up accounts when presented.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

South-west corner Market Square.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

Neill Cheney and wife Elizabeth, Robert Bell [illegible] Mary Baldwin, [illegible] Baldwin, James Baldwin, Thos. S. Memory and wife Rachel.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that James Baldwin, one of the Defendants is not a resident of this State. It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said James Baldwin to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the Second Monday in August next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, or the same will be *pro confesso* as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Thos. M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday in May, 1852.

THOS. M. SMITH, Clerk.

[illegible]

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.

March 29, 1852. 77tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

TO HIRE,

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 13 years old. Apply to H. BRANSON & SON.

May 3, 1852. 87tf

50 Boxes Window Glass, for

sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

10 Barrels North Carolina Linseed OIL, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 3. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.

GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by

H. BRANSON & SON.

May 6, 1852. 88tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Barrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery Co., }
April 9, 1852. } 83tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale at Auction.

☞ The Printing Establishment of the late Communicator will be sold at Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 29th of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date. Printers at a distance are invited to attend the sale. A great bargain may be got.—The materials are in good order.

By order of Trustees.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

June 28, 1852. 3-4t

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-6tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is erecting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough mill wright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. A. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71-tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from [illegible] inch to 3 inch diameter, and [illegible]

Extra size Steel, from [illegible] inch [illegible]

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast Iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71-tf

NEW GOODS.
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage DeLaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, blk and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6-4 blk Drap d'Ete, for Coats; blk and col'd Cashmerets. Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 26, 1852. 85*tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

John Taylor, Adm'r of Daniel McKinnon, *vs.* Alexander Woodell and wife Martha, Mary McKinnon, Alexander McKinnon, Margaret McKinnon, Amanda McKinnon, Ann Eliza McKinnon, Jno. McKinnon, Crissy McKinnon.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Woodell and wife Martha, Mary, Alexander, Ann Eliza, and John McKinnon, children and heirs at Law of Daniel McKinnon, deceased, and Crissy McKinnon, his widow, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Alexander Woodell and wife Martha, Mary, Alexander, Ann Eliza, and John McKinnon, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a Decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1852, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

Issued 19th day of June 1852.

SH'H HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $5 00.] 3*6t

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private [illegible] purchased from Daniel [illegible] county of Chatham, known [illegible] old place, immediately on the [illegible] Pittsborough to Ashe[illegible] Pittsborough. The [illegible] farm considered one of [illegible] county. The [illegible] repair, and the farm [illegible] farm contains near [illegible] will sell it on liberal terms [illegible] property secured [illegible] farm as the present [illegible] off, and of the [illegible] Fall. Any person [illegible] farm, can examine it [illegible] sult me personally [illegible]

Reed Creek P. O., [illegible]

Who wants to come to the R[illegible]
A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber [illegible] known as SYLVA [illegible] Nurseries and the [illegible] are located. The [illegible] is situate [illegible] the N. C. R[illegible] and 6 miles West [illegible] provements [illegible] 2 stories [illegible] in Middle [illegible] Pear, Peach [illegible] the South. [illegible]

Sylva Grove, April [illegible]

New Goods at Elizabeth[illegible]

J. M. WOOTEN [illegible]

[illegible]

June [illegible]

FREEMAN & HOLSTON

[illegible]

Wilmington, N.[illegible]

RESPECTFULLY [illegible]

[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] TRACT OF LAND [illegible] of Sampson [illegible] Wayne [illegible] Clinton [illegible]

[illegible]

April 20, 1852. [illegible]

Threshing Machines with or without Separator

WE are [illegible] THRESHERS [illegible] for Cash [illegible]

[illegible]

May 8.

W[illegible]

ALEX'R JOHNSON [illegible]

June 17, 1852.

HALL & BOLINGER [illegible]

1 set [illegible]

1 Saw Mill Crank [illegible]

1 best cast [illegible]

Bag Irons [illegible]

The above castings [illegible] well, and are [illegible]

Also, Racks [illegible] Setters for [illegible] Bolts of every description [illegible] saw dust in Steam Mills [illegible] Gearing, Corn Shellers [illegible] mental Fences [illegible] Hangers, and Shafting [illegible] tories.

March 6, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber [illegible] stretching, cementing [illegible] with copper rivets [illegible] with powerful machinery [illegible] that purpose, and the [illegible] ing and ripping [illegible] king them, is entirely [illegible] Bands made in this way [illegible] evenly, run true, and [illegible] on the drum or pully, and [illegible] 20 per cent. more power [illegible] the ordinary way. They [illegible] best selected oak tanned [illegible] no pains will be spared [illegible] the best Northern Bands, and [illegible] low as can be bought in New [illegible]

CHAS. M[illegible]

Hunt's Store P. O., [illegible]

REFERENCES—J. R. & J. [illegible] rough; Chas. E. Shober, [illegible] & Co., McCulloch Mine, [illegible] Mine, Holmes, Earnhardt & C[illegible] county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fay[illegible]

Jan'y 22, 1852.

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables.
Hay St., opposite the Methodist [illegible]
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Es[illegible] recently added large [illegible] fine stock of Horses and [illegible] for the very liberal patronage [illegible] them the past year, they [illegible] ance of the same.

JOHN [illegible]

ROBERT [illegible]

Jan'y 31, 1852.